

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

URBAN DISTRICT OF EAST COWES

for

the Twelve Months ending December 31st, 1909.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION:

During the past year there have been many new houses built, especially on the Oakfield Estate, in Grange Road, St. David's Road, and Oakfield Road.

There are several workmen's cottages now building.

There are still clusters of old cottages which are behind the times in construction and sanitary accommodation.

As better cottages are being built, these old tenements are becoming more and more deserted, and doubtless as the town develops will be swept away.

The old-fashioned bucket-flushed Hopper pan W.C.'s still exist here and there. During the year the Council approached the Local Government Board for powers to compel owners of property to adopt cistern-flushed W.C.'s universally, but this matter fell through.

OVERCROWDING:

There have been no cases reported.

SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE:

The Main Sewer empties into the River Medina at the

FOR THE

URBAN DISTRICT OF EAST LONDON

FOR

THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1905.

GENERAL ACCOMMODATION

During the last year there have been many improvements in the sanitary conditions of the district, especially in the matter of drainage, water supply, and the removal of refuse. The district is now a much healthier place than it was a few years ago.

There are still a number of old cottages which are in a state of disrepair, and the sanitary conditions are not so good as they should be. It is hoped that the Local Government Board will be able to do something to improve the housing conditions in the district.

The old-fashioned water-lifting system has been replaced by a new one, and the water supply is now much more regular. The district is also better supplied with gas, and the lighting is much improved. The district is now a much more comfortable place to live in than it was a few years ago.

Sanitation

There have been no cases reported.

SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE

The sewerage system is in a satisfactory state.

Floating Bridge below low water mark, and there are other sewers emptying into the river, notably one coming straight through the Oakfield Estate and emptying near the Gas Works, and one near Mr. Marvin's Yard, coming down Minerva Road.

The surface water empties at the floating bridge.

The Sewage is absolutely untreated.

HOUSE REFUSE:

House Refuse is collected under a contract with Messrs. Sibbicks and carted out of the District.

The proposed Destructor has apparently been abandoned, which is to be regretted.

It is an apparatus which is badly needed, as the carriage of house refuse for long distances in a district is a distinct danger to public health, and the lack of means of destroying such refuse as Slaughter-house Offal is behind the times and needs remedying.

It is to be hoped that in the near future this matter will be reopened, and, as I suggested last year, a Disinfector for clothes added.

The same furnace could be utilized as in some other towns.

At present there is no adequate means of disinfecting clothes or bedding in case of infection from contagious diseases.

WATER:

The supply is inadequate to the increased needs of the town.

The water is very hard.

The matter has been under consideration and fresh and deeper borings are to be made.

located bridge below the water mark, and there are other
severe exposures into the river, notably one coming within
range of the Oxford Bridge and another near the top of
and one near St. Mary's Yard, coming down river side.
The surface water comes at the Oxford bridge.
The sewage is absolutely untreated.

FOURTH REPORT:

Having been in collected under a contract with the
Council and carried out of the river.

The proposed treatment has been approved.

which is to be treated.

It is an important point in the history of the
of the river the long distance in a district is a
danger to public health, and the fact of the
and there are several cases of illness in the
need remedying.

It is to be noted that in the case of the river

will be treated, and, as I suggested last year, a
top of the river.

The same treatment could be applied to the river

down.

At present there is no treatment of the river

though it is in the case of the river the
same.

FIFTH REPORT:

The supply is inadequate for the treatment of the

down.

The water is very hard.

The water has been under consideration and there are

dangerous to the health.

LODGING HOUSES:

There are no regular lodging houses in the district.

Many cottages are occupied by two families, but the Surveyor keeps a sharp look-out on any possible overcrowding.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES:

Mr. Lampard's Slaughter house was reported as deficient and unsanitary.

I visited his premises and suggested certain changes. The floor of the slaughter house needed relaying with cement and the walls repairing and the whole premises cleansing. Much of the offal and refuse is buried in the garden, which must be soaked with it, which is to be regretted as it is surrounded by houses.

Mr. Lampard pointed out that the want of a Destructor hampered him in disposing of the offal.

The Pig-sties were unsatisfactory, and only suitable for the temporary accommodation of animals awaiting slaughter. Upon the Surveyor's notice these matters were rectified.

The other Slaughter Houses are in fair condition.

Mr. Cole's is new and up to date.

The whole system of Private Slaughter houses is behind the times. The Continental system of Public Abattoirs under State control is the only satisfactory way of dealing with the matter.

BAKE HOUSES:

There are no underground Bakehouses, and the Surveyor reports all in good condition.

COLLEGE STUDENT:

There are no regular lodging houses in the district.
Many cottages are occupied by the families, but the
however keep a very good one on any possible emergency.
ing.

STUDENT-TEACHER:

Dr. Cooper's Hospital house was reported as excellent
and satisfactory.

I visited the premises and suggested several changes.
The house is the largest house in the district and the
and the water supply is the whole of the district.
and of the city and water is found in the district, which
not be used as it is to be used as it is
satisfactory by the house.

Dr. Cooper's Hospital and the house of a hospital
reported as the disposal of the house.

The Hospital was satisfactory, but only slightly
for the hospital and the disposal of the house, which
from the hospital's notice that the house was satisfactory.

The other Hospital houses are in fair condition.
Dr. Coie's is new and up to date.

The whole system of Hospital houses is in the
the state. The Hospital system of the Hospital houses
State system is the only satisfactory way of making the
the matter.

STUDENT:

There are no satisfactory houses, and the Hospital
reports are in good condition.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILK SHOPS:

Reported satisfactory.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS:

There have been no complaints.

NUISANCES:

The only complaint was from the offensive smells from Mr. Lampard's slaughter house and fowl yards.

That has been attended to and rectified.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

There have been 33 cases of infectious diseases reported.

Typhoid. Three cases from East Cowes, and three cases reported as in the Hospital from West Cowes. It is important to note that the Hospital Typhoid cases may be drawn from both towns.

One of the three cases notified from East Cowes was a non-resident from the mainland, not therefore eligible for the Cottage Hospital.

Financially this is just, but as a source of danger to the public health it is regrettable.

For the reminding of Bodies other than East Cowes Urban District Council, it is as well to state again that the Cottage Hospital Authorities receive Typhoid cases under the order of the Urban District Council of Cowes and East Cowes who pay for each case.

None of the cases of typhoid dying in the hospital this year were from the East Cowes District.

Monetary analysis.

FACTORS AND RESULTS

There have been no complaints.

DISCUSSION

The only complaint was from the immediate family of the
Mr. Dallis's daughter who was very young.
That has been referred to and verified.

CONCLUSIONS

There have been no complaints.

Results.

Typhoid. There were from 100 to 200 cases, and from 100 to
200 cases in the hospital from 100 to 200. It is important
not to note that the hospital Typhoid cases may be from 100 to
200 cases.

One of the three cases notified from 100 to 200 was a
non-resident from the hospital, and therefore eligible for
the College Hospital.

Essentially this is just, but as a source of danger to
the public it is a very serious one.

For the treatment of Typhoid fever from 100 to 200 cases from
100 to 200 cases, it is as well to note again that the Col-
lege Hospital is a very serious one. Typhoid fever must be
noted at the College Hospital of 100 to 200 cases and 100 to
200 cases for each case.

None of the cases of Typhoid fever in the hospital were
from the College Hospital.

Diphtheria. 14 cases reported - mostly mild. No deaths. All injected with antitoxin.

Scarlet Fever. 7 cases reported. No deaths.

Erysipelas. 2 cases.

Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis. I have received 4 notices. Three of the patients died and the fourth is dying out of the District.

I have no means of knowing when these cases occur, unless they happen to be my own patients, or deaths occur.

I think it is a pity the Council do not adopt the extended List of Notification of Infectious Diseases.

The question of suppressing Tuberculosis is one of National importance.

In the autumn there was a representative meeting in the Newport Town Hall to consider the best means of supplying milk free from tuberculosis infection. In my opinion the matter lies in the hands of public institutions and private individuals. If once both refused to purchase from any but certified dairies, the thing would be done.

The need for an Infectious Diseases Hospital is urgent, but in my opinion the only effective method in small townships and rural districts is to take clusters of districts in order to get effective accommodation for the various diseases. I am afraid, however, until the Central Government takes that matter in hand it is absolutely hopeless.

In conclusion I am happy to report that the year has been an exceptionally healthy one. With the exception of three deaths from Tuberculosis and three imported Typhoids, there have been no deaths from infectious diseases in the district. This, I expect, is largely due to the wet summer, which cer-

19 cases reported - mostly mild. No deaths. All infected with influenza.

Scarlet Fever. 7 cases reported. No deaths.

Erysipelas. 2 cases.

Acute Fulminating Tuberculosis. I have received a notice from the pathologist that the lungs of the patient are in a state of acute inflammation.

I have no means of knowing what other cases occur, unless they come to the attention of the health officer.

I think it is a pity the health officer is not more active in the collection of tubercular cases.

The number of tubercular tuberculosis is not at all small.

Health Officer.

In the autumn there was a tubercular epidemic in the town of New York City. It is considered the best means of preventing this from becoming a epidemic. In my opinion the matter lies in the hands of public health officers and private individuals. It is not enough to purchase from any one or several dealers, but being well informed.

The next time the influenza epidemic is reported, it is my opinion the only effective method in my power is to have the health officer to take notice of the disease in order to get effective action for the people. I am, of course, however, with the health officer, and I am sure in health is absolutely certain.

In conclusion I am happy to report that the town of New York is exceptionally healthy and with the exception of some cases of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in the district, there is no reason to be alarmed. I expect, in fact, due to the very nature of the disease.

tainly has the good effect of supplying clean air.

The death-rate has been exceptionally low, especially as regards infantile mortality.

The new Road from the Town Hall to the Bridge is a distinct gain, and the extra flush from the York Avenue steep gradient should help to get rid of the troublesome sewage from the long levels parallel to the river.

I beg to subscribe myself,

Your obedient Servant,

H. W. Loom

Medical Officer of Health,
East Cowes Urban District
Council.

It is not for good news at all.

The death-rate has been remarkably low, especially
as regards influenza mortality.

The new town from the town hall to the bridge is a
distinct improvement, and the other side of the river
is also a distinct improvement. The new town hall is a
very fine building, and the other side of the river
is also a very fine building.

I hope to see you soon.

Yours sincerely,
John G. Thompson

11-12-1918

11-12-1918

11-12-1918

11-12-1918

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

Name of District

East Cowes Urban District

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1899.	3350	81	24.18	9	111.10	52	13.81							
1900.	3250	87	26.76	6	68.96	42	12.91							
1901.	3196	80	25.15	5	62.50	30	9.43							
1902.	3500	78	24.	6	76.90	44	13.53							
1903.	3500	92	26.29	8	86.95	41	11.71	5						
1904.	3600	75	20.83	5	66.60	53	15.27	10	8		47	13.55		
1905.	3700	114	30.80	4	35.	47	12.7	9	2		45	12.8		
1906.	3800	112	29.7	5	44.64	40	10.52	7	2		38	10.		
1907.	4000	125	31.25	6	48.	49	12.50	8	3		46	11.5		
1908.	4000	110	27.5	8	72.72	57	12.75	9	2		49	12.25		
Averages for years 1899-1908.	3589.6	95.4	28.64	6.2	71.337	45.1	12.573	Average for 6 years 8	Average for 5 years 3.4		45	9.24		
1909.	4200	111	26.43	4	36.09	45	10.71	9	7		38	9.24		

* Rates in Columns 4 and 8 should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population. In districts in which large public institutions seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Column 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water.) } *520 Acres*

Total population at all ages *3196*

Number of inhabited houses. *850*

Average number of persons per house *3.66*

M. 190. *Estimated Population 1910 4200*

Number of Inhabited Houses 1170 [SEE OVER.]

Average number per House 3.67.

At Census of 1901.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
<i>The Frank James Memorial Home</i> <i>Coltara Hospital</i> <i>Park Home</i> <i>Entirely under</i> <i>administration of Council</i>	<i>The Union Workhouse</i>	

Is the Union Workhouse within the District ? *No*

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1909 and previous years.

Name of District *East Cowes Urban*

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. <i>East Cowes.</i>				2. _____				3. _____				4. _____				5. _____				6. _____				7. _____			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1899 ...	3350	81	52	9																								
1900 ...	3252	87	42	9																								
1901 ...	3196	80	30	5																								
1902 ...	3500	78	44	6																								
1903 ...	3500	92	41	8																								
1904 ...	3600	75	55	5																								
1905 ...	3700	114	47	4																								
1906 ...	3800	112	40	5																								
1907 ...	4000	125	49	7																								
1908 ...	4000	110	57	8																								
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908.	3589.6	95.4	45.1	6.2																								
1909 ...	4200	111	38	4																								

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district: and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this Table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded.

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.: thus, the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b* and *c* should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of Table I.: the gross total of the sub-columns *c* should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.
East Cows Urban District

Name of District

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.					TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.							
	At all Ages.	At Ages†—Years.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.																25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
Small-pox ...																				Total cases removed to Hospital.
Cholera ...																				
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	14	2	6	5	1															
Erysipelas ...	2	1	5	1																
Scarlet fever ...	7																			
Typhus fever ...	6			2	4															5
Enteric fever ...																				
Relapsing fever ...																				
Continued fever ...																				
Puerperal fever ...																				
Plague ...																				
<i>Salmonella Typhosa</i> ...	4	1		2	1															
Totals ...	33	4	13	12	2															5

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent, and the accommodation, available for the district, afforded by it. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided should also be given. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

* This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

** Column 8 should be filled up with the Totals of cases removed to Hospital, whether the District is divided into separate localities or is treated as one undivided area.

M 192.

Isolation Hospital—Name and Situation

None

Total available beds

Zyphors received into the Cottage Hospital.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated

(6)

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1909.

Name of District _____

(See Notes at Back.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up-wards.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Small-pox ...															
Measles ...															
Scarlet fever ...															
Whooping-cough ...															
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)															
Croup ...															
{ Typhus ...															
Fever { Enteric ...								<i>Three Non Resident</i>							<i>3</i>
{ Other continued															
Epidemic influenza ...	<i>1</i>						<i>1</i>								
Cholera ...															
Plague ...															
Diarrhœa. (See notes at back.)															
Enteritis. (See notes at back.)	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>													
Gastritis. (See notes at back.)															
Puerperal fever. (See notes at back.)															
Erysipelas ...															
Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).	<i>3</i>		<i>1</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>									
Other tuberculous diseases.															
Cancer, malignant disease. (See notes at back.)	<i>2</i>						<i>2</i>								
Bronchitis ...	<i>1</i>						<i>1</i>								
Pneumonia ...	<i>1</i>					<i>1</i>									
Pleurisy ...															
Other diseases of Respiratory organs.															
Alcoholism {	<i>1</i>						<i>1</i>								
Cirrhosis of liver }															
Venereal diseases ...															
Premature birth ...	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>													
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...															
Heart diseases...	<i>6</i>		<i>1</i>			<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>								<i>2</i>
Accidents ...	<i>1</i>			<i>1</i>				<i>Two Non Resident</i>							<i>3</i>
Suicides ...	<i>1</i>					<i>1</i>									
Peritonitis	<i>1</i>						<i>1</i>								<i>1</i>
Inflammation of kidney	<i>7</i>					<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>								
Apoplexy	<i>2</i>						<i>2</i>								
Senile Decay	<i>3</i>						<i>3</i>								
Diseases of Ears	<i>2</i>		<i>1</i>			<i>1</i>									<i>1</i>
All other causes	<i>2</i>						<i>2</i>								
All causes ...	<i>38</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>17</i>								<i>10</i>

NOTES TO TABLES IV. AND V.

- (a) In Table IV., all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II, sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhoea, Choleraic diarrhoea, Cholera (other than Asiatic or epidemic), and Cholera Nostras.
- Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.
- Deaths from Enteritis, Muco-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, and Gastritis (see under the heading Diarrhoeal Diseases in Table V.) in Tables IV. and V. should be placed immediately below, but separately from, those enumerated under the heading Diarrhoea as defined by enumeration above. This is particularly important for deaths under one year of age, as many of the deaths in infancy returned as due to Enteritis are really caused by Epidemic Diarrhoea. In the course of years, by the adoption of this recommendation, it will be practicable to ascertain the probable amount of transfer between these different headings.
- (f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., IV. and V., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

H. W. Lunn

Medical Officer of Health.

Date *January 24* 1910.

East Cowes Urban District ~~Borough~~ District.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

(See Notes at back of Table IV.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	...	...	3																
	Uncertified	...	...	1																
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	...	...															
	Chicken-pox	...	...															
	Measles	...	...															
	Scarlet Fever	...	...															
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)																			
	Whooping Cough	...	...															
ii. Diarrhoeal Diseases. (See Notes to Table IV.)	Diarrhoea, all forms	...	...															
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis			-	1															1
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh			-				1												1
iii. Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	...	...	2																2
	Congenital Defects (See Notes to Table IV.)	...	...															
	Injury at Birth	...	...															
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation																			
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus																			
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis (See Notes to Table IV.)	...	...															
	Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica																			
	Other Tuberculous Diseases (See Notes to Table IV.)																			
	Erysipelas	...	...															
v. Other Causes.	Syphilis	...	...															
	Rickets	...	...															
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...															
	Convulsions	...	...															
	Bronchitis	...	...															
	Laryngitis	...	...															
	Pneumonia	...	...															
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...															
Other causes																				
				2	1				1											4

District (or sub-division) of East Cowes Urban District Population. 4200
Estimated to middle of 1909

Births in the year { legitimate 111
illegitimate 1

Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 4
illegitimate infants nil

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 4

This Table is enclosed, by request of the Secretary of State, for the guidance and convenience of Medical Officers of Health in preparing that part of their Annual Report which relates to factories, workshops, workplaces and home work. It is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, but to provide for uniformity in the presentation of such particulars as lend themselves to statistical treatment.

Further copies can be supplied on application to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, London, S.W.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1909,
for the* *Urban District of East Cowes*

*e.g., Metropolitan
Borough.
County Borough,
Borough,
Urban District,
Rural District.

on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS. WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.
INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	<i>Inspected & found in good order.</i>		
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)			
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)			
Total			

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness				
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances				
† Sanitary accommodation	{	insufficient		
		unsuitable or defective		
		not separate for sexes		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)				
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report)				
Total... ..				

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† For districts not in London, state here whether section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the District Council; and if so what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.

[illegible]

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the total number of the lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statute. These figures will be even numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer—in some previous returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in column 5 are the number of lists received from employers who do not comply with the statute. In such cases the number of lists may be one or more than two. In the case of employers who employ less than five persons, the number of lists may be one or more than two. In the case of employers who employ more than five persons, the number of lists may be one or more than two. In the case of employers who employ more than five persons, the number of lists may be one or more than two.

§ In view of the wide discrepancies found to exist between the totals in the two columns when the returns are added together, it is desired to other Councils during the year covered by the report.

4. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number.
(1)		(2)
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses may be enumerated here.	Ship Yards	J.S. White & Co D
		G. Marvin
	Gas Works	Mr R Fish
	Laundry	Mr Lewis
	Bakehouses	R.L. Robertson
	Vine.	
	Smithers	
	Cole	
	Glade	
	Lampford	
Total number of workshops on Register		

Date _____

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum and Medical Officers of Health in October, 1902.

a number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the added to show that this has been done.

Statutory duty of sending *two* lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February that care may be taken to give exact figures. Only those addresses should be counted which have actually been received from or forwarded

Class (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) {	Notified by H.M. Inspector
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...
Other	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) .—	
Certificates granted during the year	
In use at the end of the year	

Medical Officer of Health.

to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces and mandum of December, 1904. A further Memorandum on the 17th November 1904, was issued to all District Councils

